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00623 | Analytical Article

Efficiency of Legal Regulation of Land Use as a Factor of Food Security in Ukraine

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Abstract

The article examines the effectiveness of legal regulations governing land use to ensure food security in Ukraine. To conduct this study, various legal acts were analyzed, including the Food Security Strategy of Ukraine until 2027. This Strategy was adopted to implement the United Nations General Assembly Resolution on the Sustainable Development Goals through 2030, which was approved on September 25, 2015. Additionally, the National Security Strategy of Ukraine, endorsed by Presidential Decree No. 392 on September 14, 2020, and the Presidential Decree titled *"*On the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine until 2030*"*, issued on September 30, 2019, were also considered in this analysis. The Food Security Strategy of Ukraine includes an Operational plan designed to implement the Food Security Strategy until 2027. This plan is crucial for ensuring Ukraine's food security, especially in light of the ongoing full-scale Russian invasion. Ukraine has enacted several laws and regulations aimed at promoting the efficient use of its land resources, particularly agricultural land, during martial law. Due to the existing legal framework governing land use under these conditions, Ukraine has thus far averted a large-scale food crisis and has resumed the export of agricultural products to other countries.

Keywords

Sustainable development goals; Food security; Land fund; Legal support

Introduction

On September 25, 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution on the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. Following the international recognition of sustainable

development, governments around the world have established a system of technologies, mechanisms, and tools to facilitate its implementation. Like other UN Member States, Ukraine has engaged in the global process of promoting sustainable development. The country has participated in various national and regional consultations, leading to the identification of tasks that require reforms across nearly all sectors of life and necessitate improvements to current legislation. These national development tasks, along with indicators for monitoring their progress and targets for achieving them by 2030, have formed the foundation of Ukraine's National Security Strategy, which was approved by the President of Ukraine[1]. The legislative implementation of the national strategy was initiated by the President's Decree, *"*On the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine for the Period until 2030"[2].

To implement the National Security Strategy of Ukraine, which was approved by Presidential Decree No. 392 on September 14, 2020, and in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 722 dated September 30, 2019, regarding the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine for the period until 2030, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted the Food Security Strategy of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the Strategy) until 2027 on July 23, 2024. This includes the approval of an operational plan designed to implement the Food Security Strategy through 2027[3].

Given the relevance of this topic, a number of scholars actively joined the discussion, focusing on certain aspects of it. In particular, a group of scholars led by Valentina Boklak (Boklah *et al*., 2025) focused on researching the environmental problems of state regulation of land relations in the post-war period in the context of sustainable development. Other researchers focused on analysing the convergence of digital transformation and sustainable development (Gusarova *et al*., 2025) and on studying the relationship between culture-based urban development and sustainable development through the prism of urban ecology (Kara, Szombathelyi, and Kucsera, 2025). The experience of foreign researchers in studying the problems of sustainable urban development is also interesting, among which they highlight the deterioration of the natural environment (Daniswara *et al*., 2025).

In light of global challenges related to environmental degradation, research highlighting the impact of informal mineral extraction on environmental sustainability and community well-being deserves special attention (Bin, 2024). In particular, Bansah, Acquah and Boafo (2024) analyse the consequences of small-scale and artisanal mining in Ghana, which has led to the degradation of over 78,000 hectares of forests and land, as well as the pollution of water resources. The authors highlight the similarities between current processes and the gold rushes of the 19th century, emphasising the threat to food security, environmental quality, and sustainable community development. The study conducted by Petrukha *et al*. (2025) provides an analytical review of the current state of economic and food security. It identifies key issues and develops evidence-based

[1] National Security Strategy: Decree of the President of Ukraine of 14 September 2020 No. 392/2020. Available at: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/392/2020#.
[2] On the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine until 2030: Decree of the President of Ukraine of 30. 09. 2019 No. 722/2019. Available at: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/722/2019.
[3] Food Security Strategy of Ukraine until 2027: Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 23 July 2024 No. 684-p, Available at: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/684-2024-%D1%80.

solutions aimed at strengthening these areas, which is crucial for addressing the problem under investigation.

Methodology

To assess the effectiveness of legal regulation governing land use in Ukraine for the purpose of ensuring national food security, this study employed a comprehensive set of scientific research methods, encompassing both empirical and theoretical approaches. The primary empirical method employed was descriptive analysis. This involved a detailed examination and synthesis of key legislative acts and official policy documents that form the foundation of Ukraine's policy framework in the domains of food security and land use. The analysis focused on, but was not limited to, the Food Security Strategy of Ukraine until 2027, the National Security Strategy of Ukraine[4], and pivotal legislative acts adopted under martial law, including the Law of Ukraine No. 2145-IX of 24 March 2022 and Law No. 2247-IX of 9 June 2022.

In addition to empirical methods, a range of theoretical approaches was applied to deepen the analysis of the legal framework and its operational effectiveness. These included:

- analysis and synthesis: legal documents were deconstructed into their constituent elements (analysis) and subsequently reassembled to form a holistic understanding of the overarching legal architecture (synthesis).
- abstraction and generalization: specific legal provisions were abstracted to identify common principles and trends within Ukraine's wartime land legislation, enabling generalized conclusions regarding the adaptation of the legal framework to stabilize agricultural production.
- induction and deduction: the study moved from specific legislative details (induction) to broader conclusions about the legal system's capacity to prevent food crises. Conversely, deductive reasoning was employed to examine how overarching strategic objectives are operationalized through concrete legislative instruments.
- systemic and functional approaches: the systemic approach was used to conceptualize land use regulation as an interconnected legal system. The functional approach focused on the intended purpose of each legislative act, evaluating how specific laws contribute to the continuity of essential public services under wartime conditions.

This multi-methodological framework enabled a rigorous and balanced investigation into the effectiveness of land use regulation, linking legislative measures directly to the strategic goal of securing food stability in Ukraine.

Results and Discussion

According to the Food Security Strategy of Ukraine until 2027, the armed aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine has exacerbated food-related issues both within Ukraine and at the global level.

[4] National Security Strategy: Decree of the President of Ukraine of 14 September 2020 No. 392/2020. Available at: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/392/2020# (Accessed: 27 April 2025).

Figure 1: Challenges and threats to food security

According to Ukraine's Food Security Strategy until 2027, the armed aggression by the Russian Federation has significantly intensified food-related challenges both domestically and globally[5]. The ongoing military operations on Ukrainian territory have severely disrupted the national food system, which plays a critical role in ensuring food security across regions and the country as a whole (Figure 1.). The integrity of supply chains for agricultural and food products – from primary production to end-consumer sales – has been compromised, along with key value-added processes in the agro-industrial sector such as processing, distribution, consumption, and disposal:

- Sowing campaigns in de-occupied areas have become particularly difficult due to land contamination, fuel shortages, and rising global prices for agrochemicals and plant protection products;
- Domestic agricultural producers face restricted access to international markets due to the blockade of Ukrainian seaports by the Russian Federation, which has complicated export logistics;
- The capacity to meet basic food needs in the most affected regions of the country has deteriorated significantly.

The Strategy emphasizes that ensuring a stable and reliable food supply for the population, while preserving the resources necessary to meet future needs, is a strategic priority closely tied to Ukraine's national security[6]. According to the Global Food Security Index (GFSI) (Xiuling and Muhammad, 2025), Ukraine ranked last among

[5] Food Security Strategy of Ukraine until 2027: Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 23 July 2024 No. 684-p, Available at: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/684-2024-%D1%80.

[6] Food Security Strategy of Ukraine until 2027: Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 23 July 2024 No. 684-p, Available at: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/684-2024-%D1%80.

European countries and 71st globally in 2022[7]. In the "Food Availability" category, Ukraine scored 48.1 out of 100, placing 93rd worldwide, highlighting serious issues with food access and supply. The most critical weakness was identified in the "Sustainability and Adaptability" dimension, where Ukraine received a score of 43.5, ranking 94th globally. This reflects major challenges in water resource management and the country's food-related risk infrastructure.

Conversely, Ukraine performed best in the "Food Quality and Safety" category, scoring 71.3 out of 100 and ranking 52nd globally. This indicates that, despite broader systemic challenges, the population generally consumes safe food with adequate protein levels, although dietary diversity remains limited. The relatively high score in this category is largely attributed to the effective implementation of Ukraine's national food safety system, supported by a legal and regulatory framework harmonized with EU standards and robust mechanisms for monitoring and enforcement. In contrast, countries heavily reliant on agricultural imports are facing escalating food insecurity. In many cases, the situation has reached critical levels. The Russian Federation's ongoing aggression poses a serious threat to global food supply chains, with the potential to worsen hunger and poverty in vulnerable regions, particularly in Africa and the Middle East[8].

The food production system is negatively impacted by changing climatic patterns, thereby increasing the risk of food insecurity and poverty. It has led to a concerning state of affairs regarding global eating patterns, particularly in countries where agriculture plays a significant role in their economies and productivity levels (Saleem *et al*., 2023). The indirect influence of climate variation results in poor quality and higher food costs, as well as insufficient systems of food distribution. Thus, the Russian Federation's military aggression represents not only a national crisis for Ukraine but also a global test for food security. Its consequences may provoke significant political destabilization in numerous countries worldwide, underscoring the interconnected nature of contemporary food systems and the geopolitical risks they face. The war brought enormous casualties in both countries, triggering a "tsunami" of geopolitical and economic shifts globally. It increased vulnerability and food insecurity worldwide, causing new challenges to the already volatile post-pandemic markets and rendering supply management even more complex supply management. Only a few months after the beginning of the war, the living costs skyrocketed due to the cessation of Ukrainian exports of essential agricultural commodities, strong global demand, new price spikes in food, and questionable future harvests (Ben Hassen and El Bilali, 2022).

In examining the impact of the Russian-Ukrainian war on the food supply chain, Dr. Charis M. Galanakis points out that an immediate consequence of the conflict has been the occurrence of food shortages in different countries due to the restrictions on international trade, as well as disruption to the feedstock supply chain and production of biofuels (Galanakis, 2023). In addition, the food purchasing power of importing countries has been reduced, affecting the international food aid capacity to support

[7] Economist Impact (2022). Global Food Security Index 2022 – Ukraine Profile. Available at: https://impact.economist.com/sustainability/project/food-security-index/explore-countries/ukraine.

[8] Food Security Strategy of Ukraine until 2027: Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 23 July 2024 No. 684-p, Available at: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/684-2024-%D1%80 (Accessed: 22 April 2025).

countries (primarily low-income) highly dependent on purchases by bilateral and multilateral development agencies (Lang and McKee, 2022). For example, the World Food Program, which buys around 50% of its grain from Ukraine, has been forced to restrict this ratio because of increasing costs. Finally, the ability of food systems to function correctly has been reduced by warfare activities, e.g., water infrastructure and agricultural fields are destroyed by military operations, supply chains are disrupted, harvest, process, and transport are impeded, production is reduced in the regions of the battlefield, and the ability of citizens and households to secure their food needs is weakened (Behnassi and El Haiba, 2022).

The Operational plan designed to implement the Food Security Strategy until 2027 outlines, among other priorities, Strategic Objective 1, which is aimed at ensuring the sufficiency of the domestic food market by promoting the sustainable development of agricultural and food production. The implementation of this goal will directly affect the quality of agricultural land use.

Strategic goals of food security of Ukraine for the period until 2027
Strategic Objective 1. Filling the food market by promoting sustainable development of agricultural and food production
Strategic Objective 2. Ensuring economic accessibility of food for all groups of the population of Ukraine
Strategic Objective 3. Ensuring the security component of food security

Figure 2: Food security goals

According to the Food Security Strategy of Ukraine until 2027, *food security* is regarded as an integral component of Ukraine's national security and defense framework. This strategic alignment is further reinforced by the National Security Strategy of Ukraine, adopted by Presidential Decree No. 392 dated 14 September 2020. The document emphasizes that the welfare and security of the population depend on the availability and efficient utilization of both domestic and external resources to support sustainable and dynamic economic growth (Figure 2.). In this context, the Strategy identifies the need for comprehensive land reform, including the enhancement of land accounting systems and the promotion of environmentally sustainable development within the agro-industrial complex, as essential prerequisites for strengthening national food security[9]. In this context, it is pertinent to examine recent legislative innovations in the legal

[9] Food Security Strategy of Ukraine until 2027: Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 23 July 2024 No. 684-p, Available at: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/684-2024-%D1%80 (Accessed: 22 April 2025).

regulation of land use in Ukraine, particularly those aimed at mitigating the impact of the ongoing crisis on national food security.

At the onset of the full-scale armed invasion by the Russian Federation, the Government of Ukraine adopted a series of urgent measures to stabilize the deteriorating food security situation. Notably, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine enacted a Resolution titled *"*Certain Issues of Public Procurement of Goods, Works, and Services to Meet the Urgent Needs of the State Functioning under Martial Law"[10]. In addition, Resolution *"*Certain Issues of Providing the Population with Food Products under Martial Law"[11] was adopted to address immediate food supply challenges. Together, these legislative instruments reflect the state's adaptive response to preserving food system resilience amid wartime conditions.

In response to the challenges posed by the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, the Ukrainian Parliament adopted the Law of Ukraine *"*On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Creating Conditions for Ensuring Food Security under Martial Law"[12]. This legislative act introduced a series of provisions aimed at regulating land use during the period of martial law, with the primary objective of stabilizing agricultural production and ensuring food security. The law delineates the following key measures:

1. Lease, sublease, emphyteusis, superficies, and land servitude agreements concerning agricultural land plots, where the term of use expired following the imposition of martial law, are automatically extended for a period of one year. This extension is granted without requiring the consent of the parties involved and without the need to update records in the State Register of Property Rights. The provision applies to:
   a) state-owned, municipally owned, unclaimed, and undivided land plots, including those remaining in collective ownership and previously leased by local self-government bodies;
   b) privately owned land plots.
2. Agricultural land plots owned by the state or municipalities may be leased for commercial agricultural production for a term of up to one year. This applies to land not under permanent use by non-state or non-municipal entities, as well as land remaining in collective ownership (including unallocated or unclaimed land shares and units), and is subject to the special conditions established by the law.
3. Landowners and land users are exempt from liability for failing to use land for its designated purpose during martial law, specifically in cases of non-use.
4. Agricultural land plots of state and municipal ownership may only be used for commercial agricultural production.

[10] Certain Issues of Providing the Population with Food Products under Martial Law: Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 20 March 2022 No. 328. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/328-2022-%D0%BF#.

[11] Certain Issues of Public Procurement of Goods, Works and Services to Meet the Urgent Needs of the State Functioning under Martial Law: Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 2 March 2022 No. 185. Available at: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/185-2022-%D0%BF#.

[12] On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Creating Conditions for Ensuring Food Security under Martial Law: Law of Ukraine of 24.03.2022 No. 2145-IX. Verkhovna Rada. Available at: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2145-20.

5. The gratuitous transfer of state or municipal land into private ownership is prohibited, including the issuance of permits for land management documentation intended for such transfers and the preparation of said documentation.
6. The formation of new land plots, as defined in clause (a) of sub-clause 1, except for those leased under sub-clause 2, is not permitted during the martial law period.
7. Public auctions for the lease, emphyteusis, or superficies rights of state-owned or municipally owned agricultural land are suspended.
8. Land users who hold the right of permanent use over agricultural land (excluding state or municipal enterprises, institutions, and organizations), as well as those using land under emphyteusis, may lease such plots for a term of up to one year for commercial agricultural production.
9. Lessees and sublessees of agricultural land plots – regardless of the form of ownership – are permitted to transfer their lease or sublease rights to other parties for a period not exceeding one year, provided the land is used in accordance with its designated agricultural purpose[13].

As noted by scholars, such amendments to the legislation have simplified the procedure governing the leasing of agricultural land for commercial agricultural production during martial law. The analysed amendments also provide for an electronic form of a land lease agreement with a qualified electronic signature, which seems to facilitate better identification of concluded agreements and control over them (Hreshchuk and Ratushna, 2022).

On 9 June 2022, the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Peculiarities of Regulation of Land Relations under Martial Law"[14] entered into force. This legislative act introduced a set of exceptional provisions governing the ownership, use, and disposal of land during martial law. Its primary aim is to address the urgent and immediate land needs of entities critical to the national economy, the agricultural sector, and the well-being of Ukrainian citizens under wartime conditions. Specifically, the law facilitates the allocation and re-designation of land plots for purposes such as the relocation and operation of production facilities from active combat zones, the establishment of infrastructure for the temporary accommodation of internally displaced persons, the continuation of agricultural activities, and the stable functioning of essential utilities. These include the gas transmission and distribution systems, water supply and sanitation networks, heating infrastructure, and electronic communications. The legislation thereby ensures the legal and logistical conditions necessary for supporting vital sectors and population groups amid the constraints imposed by martial law.

The Law of Ukraine No. 2247-IX introduces a comprehensive set of legal norms aimed at facilitating land governance under martial law by addressing urgent administrative

[13] On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Creating Conditions for Ensuring Food Security under Martial Law: Law of Ukraine of 24.03.2022 No. 2145-IX. Verkhovna Rada. Available at: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2145-20.

[14] On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Peculiarities of Regulation of Land Relations under Martial Law: Law of Ukraine of 12.05.2022 No. 2247-IX. Verkhovna Rada. Available at: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2247-20#.

and logistical constraints. These measures are designed to support the functioning of critical sectors and the protection of civilian needs, particularly:

- In conditions where the State Register of Real Property Rights and the State Land Cadastre are temporarily suspended, territorial communities of villages, towns, and cities are authorized to lease land plots that have become communal property without the prior state registration of such ownership. This enables the continued allocation of land resources despite the non-functioning of national registries.
- The Law permits the leasing of state-owned and municipally owned land plots without competitive bidding procedures (i.e., without land auctions) for the purpose of accommodating production facilities of enterprises that are displaced (evacuated) from active combat zones. The identification of enterprises eligible for such land plots is jointly determined by the regional military administration from which the enterprise is relocated and the administration of the host region. Lease terms in these cases are subject to specific restrictions established by the law.
- Municipally owned land plots may be granted for permanent use by executive bodies of village, town, and city councils to construct temporary accommodation facilities for internally displaced persons.
- The establishment or change of the designated purpose of land plots, as well as the leasing of state- and municipally owned lands for the placement of displaced enterprises or construction of river ports (terminals), is permitted without the development of land management documentation, without the requirement to compensate for losses in forestry and agricultural production, and without adhering to prior restrictions related to the re-designation of especially valuable land or approved urban planning documentation. However, the use of protected natural territories, lands of the nature reserve fund, and lands of historical or cultural significance for such purposes remains strictly prohibited, as does any violation of existing land use restrictions.
- During the suspension of the State Land Cadastre, the district military administrations are authorized to register the establishment or alteration of the designated purpose of land plots in a specially created register, i.e., the Book of Registration of Land Ownership and Land Use under Martial Law.
- In circumstances where it is not feasible to provide extracts from the technical documentation on the normative monetary valuation of specific land plots, the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine is empowered to approve average normative monetary valuation indicators, as stipulated in Article 13 of the Law of Ukraine *"*On Land Valuation*"*.
- The authority to decide on the restoration or continued suspension of the State Land Cadastre lies with the central executive body responsible for implementing state land policy, in coordination with the central executive body responsible for shaping state land policy.
- To ensure the uninterrupted functioning and maintenance of critical infrastructure, the law grants operators of gas transmission and distribution systems, centralized water supply and sewerage utilities, heat generation and supply entities, and electronic communication providers the right to unimpeded and cost-free access to land plots, irrespective of ownership, on

which their facilities are located, including within designated security or special protection zones.

- The legislation establishes the legal basis for the continued provision of essential land-related services during martial law, including land management documentation preparation, topographic, geodetic, and cartographic surveying, property valuation, and expert monetary valuation of land. Notably, the Security Service of Ukraine has introduced a special permitting regime for conducting topographic and geodetic work under wartime conditions.

In terms of food accessibility, Ukraine scored 48.1 out of 100 and ranks 93rd in the world and 26th out of 26 European countries (Ben Hassen and El Bilali, 2022; Kolisnichenko *et al*., 2024). The process of enhancing the legal framework governing land relations in Ukraine under martial law has remained dynamic and adaptive to evolving circumstances. Notably, the Law of Ukraine *"*On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Restoring the System of Registration of Lease Rights to Agricultural Land Plots and Improving Land Protection Legislation*"*[15] introduced critical revisions to paragraphs 5 and 27 of Section X of the Land Code of Ukraine. These amendments primarily address the issue of the gratuitous transfer of state-owned and municipally owned land into private ownership. According to the revised provisions, the free transfer of such land, the issuance of permits for the development of related land management documentation, and the actual development of such documentation are explicitly prohibited. This prohibition aims to curtail the unsystematic and potentially opportunistic appropriation of public land resources during the period of martial law, thereby reinforcing the integrity and protection of state and communal land assets. However, the legislation introduces narrowly defined exceptions to this rule. The prohibition does not extend to cases involving the free transfer of land plots into private ownership to individuals who own real estate (buildings, structures) situated on the respective land plots. Furthermore, it does not apply to land plots that were transferred for use before the entry into force of the Land Code of Ukraine, provided they are being claimed by Ukrainian citizens. The legal framework governing such transfers is detailed in Article 121 of the Land Code of Ukraine, which stipulates that citizens are entitled to receive land plots free of charge within the limits specified by law, and only once for each designated category of land use. It is important to emphasize that the process of refining the legal framework governing land relations, particularly in relation to agricultural land, remains ongoing. This is primarily due to the continued military aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, which necessitates the adoption of adaptive and forward-looking legal measures aimed at safeguarding national food security.

Conclusions

Ukraine occupies a strategically significant position in contributing to food security at both regional and global levels. The full-scale military invasion by the Russian Federation has resulted in severe human losses and catastrophic disruptions across all sectors of Ukrainian society, including the national economy and environmental systems. A substantial

[15] On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Restoring the System of Registration of Lease Rights to Agricultural Land Plots and Improving Legislation on Land Protection: Law of Ukraine of 19. 10. 2022. No. 2698-IX. Verkhovna Rada. Available at: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2698-20#Text.

proportion of agricultural land has been temporarily occupied, contaminated by landmines, or rendered unfit for cultivation due to anthropogenic pollution. Consequently, the food security of Ukraine, as well as that of multiple countries reliant on Ukrainian agricultural exports, has been significantly compromised. In response to these challenges, Ukraine has adopted a series of legislative and regulatory measures aimed at mitigating the negative impacts of the invasion on its agricultural sector. These legal instruments have contributed to the stabilization of domestic food systems and facilitated the partial restoration of agricultural exports to international markets.

Nevertheless, given the ongoing nature of the Russian military aggression, the national legislature must remain responsive and proactive in formulating legal frameworks that ensure the effective and sustainable use of land resources in the interest of safeguarding food security.

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Authors' Declarations and Essential Ethical Compliances

Authors' Contributions (in accordance with ICMJE criteria for authorship)

Contribution	*Author 1*	*Author 2*	*Author 3*
Conceived and designed the research or analysis	Yes	Yes	Yes
Collected the data	Yes	Yes	Yes
Contributed to data analysis & interpretation	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wrote the article/paper	Yes	Yes	Yes
Critical revision of the article/paper	Yes	No	No
Editing of the article/paper	Yes	Yes	Yes
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The author(s) solemnly declare(s) that this research has not involved any human subject (body or organs) for experimentation. It was not clinical research. The contexts of human population/participation were only indirectly covered through literature review. Therefore, an Ethical Clearance (from a Committee or Authority) or ethical obligation of Helsinki Declaration does not apply in cases of this study or written work.

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The author(s) solemnly declare(s) that this research has not involved any animal subject (body or organs) for experimentation. The research was not based on laboratory experiment involving any kind animal. The contexts of animals were only indirectly covered through literature review. Therefore, an Ethical Clearance (from a Committee or Authority) or ethical obligation of ARRIVE does not apply in cases of this study or written work.

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